SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1885.

THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages Our friends should see that their necession fur-nishes them with the entire paper.

The regular circulation of THE SUS for the week-ending Aug. 1, 1885, was: 

# A Memorable Day.

Saturday, the 8th of August, will be a memorable day for New York. It will be signalized by the most impressive occasion in the city's history-the interment under conditions of extraordinary solemnity and distinction, of a heroic and mighty figure, the greatest soldier of the age. New York on that day will present a wonderful spectacle. There will be more people than ever before assembled within the boundaries of the city; the outward manifestation of their sentiments will be in itself an unequalled demonstration, and the metropolis will behold concentrated within itself the last testimony and accamation of a nation of sixty millions of souls.

We hope that all who have to do with administering this splendid effusion of a people's affection and grief will be equal to the task, and make it redound to the honor of New York. It should be nobly performed, and nowhere will its success be more faithfully recorded, or its history told with pen more truthful and pleturesque, than in the columns of THE SUN of next Sunday.

#### The Sunday Newspaper.

We have received a copy of a tract which, we are told, has been more or less extensively circulated. It bears the imprint of the American Church Press," and is entitled "The Sunday Newspaper," against which it warns all Christians in language that plainly Indicates the decreat and sincerest conviction.

The writer begins by disavowing any desire to appeal to projulice or bigorry, and then proceeds to build up what he regards as an unanswerable argument to prove that "the Sunday newspaper, in its issue, its sale, Its reading, is antagonistic to the spirit of the Lord's day, and tends to subvert the in-stitution." His argument is, in brief, that Sunday is intended for the lifting of man into communion with Gop, and that as the Sunday newspaper is secular it interferes with that object by bringing the mind and soul down to the affairs of this world. The distribution of such a journal, too, he contends, requires the habitual violation of the holy day by news versiers, and rending it tends to obliterate all distinctions between days.

He says very truly that there is more demand for a newspaper on Sunday than on any other day. Our Sunday edition, for instance, is larger by about one-fifth than those for the rest of the week. In New York and in all the towns which THE SUN reaches on Sunday it is eagerly awaited, and within a short time after it is offered for sale every copy is bought. The purchasers, too, are among the most intelligent and most religlously disposed of the community, not a few of them being clergymen; for that edition of THE SUN Is always especially attractive to educated minds, and, besides, contains a variety of matter which is desired by everybody. A man finds that he has lost the run of things altogether if he does not buy and carefully peruse that admirable newspaper.

If, therefore, the Sunday newspaper is necessarily subversive of the intended purposes of the Lord's day, this writer is right in saying that it is a most dangerous enemy, for the temptation and the disposition to read it are especially great. People have leisure for reading on the day of rest, they crave something to fill up the time, for rest without employment for the mind grows unendurable, what is offered them here is marvellously cheap.

But if the argument of this tract exhorte Is sound he must, perforce, go further, and | by the new Vicercy, Lord Cannanyon, of the demand that not only the Sunday newspaper, alleged atrocious misearriage of justice in but everything which in any way conflicts | the Maamtrasna case. But nothing a Britwith purely religious communing, or savors of the secular, should be given up on the | heal the bitterness and gain the confidence Lord's day. He must read nothing talk of of Ireland as this enlightened and up-nothing, and think of nothing except the sal-right act of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHvation of his soul. In fact, he ought to fast rigidly, and remain in church or in his closet the day through, to observe Sunday as this writer says it ought to be observed.

People who believe that the Lord's day should be so kept as a fast day ought not by any means to read a Sunday newspaper or any sort of newspaper on Sunday, for the religious papers themselves are full of secular information and business advertisements. They cannot do it without sacrifleing their convictions. But to win our respect they must go further, and accept every logical conclusion of their position, eschewing all things whatsoever that conflict with the severity of the fast.

The Christian world generally, however, does not look upon Sunday as a fast day. and those who would have it treated as such are comparatively very few, even in theory, while in actual practice they are almost unknown. Nor is there any New Testament foundation for their Sabbatarian doctrine, and it has no support in the usage of the early Church.

Therefore it is that the great mass of Christians welcome a good Sanday newspaper. It enables them to more profitably pass the hours of the day of rest not given to worship. They want the intellectual stimulation, and they would as soon think of refraining from cheerful and intelligent conversation, on religious grounds, as of shutting out so entertaining and so instructive a visitor as the Sunday SUN.

# Call It What You Like.

"America has no real metropolis," complains the Rochester Union and Advertiser. for it thinks that at times, as, for instance, when we want a place in which to lay our famous dead, the need of a veritable metropolis is keenly feit. New York is the biggest city of the Union, "but it is far from bearing the relation to the United States," says our contemporary, "that London does to England or Paris to France. It does not absorb

the best brains and energy of the country." But would it not be a great misfortune if New York absorbed the best brains and energy of the rest of the cities, and left only second-rate men to run their machinery To properly develop the whole we need to scatter our ability and enterprise. Chicago must improve its opportunities no less than New York, and it does not want to sacrifice Its growth to build up a metropolis on the Hudson and the sea which shall satisfy the demand from Bochester. A great capital or metropolis in the European sense means concontration, centralization of power, political, commercial, and social, in one great, overmastering city, and do we want that?

As it is, for all valuable practical purposes Now York is enough of a metropolis for this

Abbey. It serves the needs of the Union as its commercial capital and financial centre, and in due time will fill that office for the whole world, as London does now. Meantime it absorbs and will absorb all the brains and energy required for the performance of its work, for it offers the best field for the

exercise of every ability. That New York is in truth a great city is shown by the indifference it feels to such criticisms as those of the Rochester newspaper. It does not care what it is called-a metropolis, or only a big place-for it has no jealousies and no cuvies. It wants the substance, and not the shadow.

#### What it Costs to Befriend Ireland.

To Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL more than to any other member of his party the Conservatives are indebted for their unexpected accession to office, and for their best chance of success in the coming general election. By no other conceivable expedient than the exhibition of a conciliatory temper toward the Parnellites could the Tories have beater the late Government in the present House of Commons or assured to their candidates a fair promise of success in all British boroughs where Irish votes may turn the scale. Nevertheless, Lord RANDOLPH is now vindictively assailed not only by the Times, which of late years has shown decided Conservative prepossessions, but also by the Standard, which used to be a most uncompromising organ of the Torice, and even under the present editor, who affects a certain independence, has continued to give them, on the whole, a stanch support. What is the pretext for the vituperation now poured. on Lord RANDOLPH in what ought to be the house of his friends, and how is it likely to affect his future relations to his party?

On Wednesday of last week the Conservatives of Liverpool were prepared to hold a great public meeting, at which the Secretary for India, undoubtedly the most conspicuous floure in the Cabinet next to Lord SAL ISBURY himself, was expected to speak. But the meeting had to be postponed, because at the last moment Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL declined to be present, on the ground that the two Tory members for Liverpool had just refused to sustain the Irish policy of their party in the House of Commons. Now, there is no room for doubt that Lord RANDOLPH, so long as he occupies a leading position in the Ministry, is justified in sharply enforcing discipline. It will not do to wink at mutiny when your army is going under fire. This was instantly acknowledged by the Liverpool Conservatives, who despatched a delegate to confer with the Secretary for India and arrange a new meeting on his own terms. With this recognition of the duty of party concord and subordination the incident would have been closed but for the cantankerous course taken by the T mes and Standard.

These newspapers of course, do not dispute the right of a party leader to insist on party fealty and discipline. But they deny Lord RANDOLPH's fitness to participate in the guidance of a party, and pronounce the speclife feature of the Cabinet programme for which he is supposed to be responsible a blunder so mischievous and glaring that the Liverpool members were morally, if not technically, justified in condemning it. Well, what is the gi-t of the offence which Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has given to a section of his party by his attitude toward Ireland? It does not lie in his Land Purchase bill, for though the precedent established by such a law would point to agrarian revolution, the measure has thus far encountered but little opposition in any quarter. Neither is the grievance to be looked for in the Ministerial pledge that the next Parliament, in case the Conservatives remain in office, shall apply itself to giving Irish Catholies facilities for education proportionate to their population. The Times and the Standard have admitted the imperative need of reform in this direction. It is not, then, the remedial side of Lord RANDOLPH'S Irish programme that exasperates a fraction of his party; it is his refusal to persist in a there are no crimes left to suppress; above al. It is his assent to a private investigation ish Minister could do would go so far to ILL's. For if, as Irishmen believe, a judicial murder was committed in th Maamtraspa trial, why should not the wrong be brought to light and its perpetrators held up to public execuation? What is this pretended sanctity of British justice which cannot brook the demonstration or even the suspicion of an edious default? The time has gone by when even the masses of the English people could be duped by the assumption that the judicial and administrative system centred at Dublin Castle possesses any of the attributes of inviolable

It is because the Standard and the Times dread the outcome of the Maamtrasna inquest that they profess to feel such horror at the imputation east upon the Irish courts of justice. They care more for the repute of a great landowner like Lord Spencer than for the indignant outcry of the Irish people, and they would gladly ruin the one friend that Ireland can look to in the Tory Cabinet. But for twenty years a large proportion of the Tory press attempted to break down DISTABLE. They failed, because the man they derided and reviled alone possessed the power to guide Conservatives to victory The attack upon Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is certain to fail also, because the rank and file of the Tory party in Great Britain see that for them success is possible only on the lines he has laid down.

### The Santos Trouble. Months have passed since the case of

JULIO R. SANTOS arose, and several weeks ago the Department of State, after Cabinet consultations, formally demanded his release of the Ecuadorian Government. This demand thus far is not complied with. Ecuador's domestic politics are not reputed to be of a sluggish nature, and her revolutions are sometimes peculiarly rapid and hot; but possibly she indemnifies herself by extra deliberation in her foreign diplomacy. It was understood as long ago as the middle of May that the Minister of Ecuador at Washington had telegraphed to his Government in regard Mr. Santos, and that he had requested Secretary BAYARD to await the filing of evidence to be presented by that Government The evidence, however, has not been received The facts in the case seem to show that SANTOS, who was seized by the Government of Ecuador and thrown into prison last November as a revolutionist, had never forfeited the American citizenship which he

had acquired more than ten years before.

He came to this country as a lad twenty

years ago, and was fitted at the College of

St. James, in Hagerstown, to enter the Uni-

afterward became a professor. About eleven

years ago he was naturalized. His return

versity of Virginia, in which institution he

purpose of looking after the property of his father, who had recently died. One of Ecuador's revolutions was then in progress, and he was imprisoned on the charge of participating in it. Under the treaty of 1972, it is claimed, the presumption is that Mr. Santos had renounced his citizenship in the United States But this presumption can be overcome by evidence, and evidence that he intended to return to live in the United States has been furnished by his relatives still remaining here. Meanwhile he is neither released nor tried, though there have been indications that the earlier discomforts of his imprisonment have been modified. There is a suspicion that some of the people in power in Ecuador do not like the prospect of his taking away the paternal property, which they had promptly confiscated on arresting him, and that by denying his American citizenship they hope to

retain their clutch on it. Not only have several requests of our Government been denied or disregarded by Equador, but it was reported several weeks ago that Camano had informed Mr. FLORES, the Minister at Washington, that SANTOS would never be released unless a satisfactory bond should be given. This alleged declaration, however, has not yet appeared in any

published evidence. It is known that our Government vainly asked that Santos might be brought to trial or released before making a more formal demand. The Panama Star and Herald, a short time ago, announced that the case had occasioned great excitement in Ecuador, and that the Government had circulated multitudes of pamphlets and papers setting forth its view of the affair in a very vehement and exciting way. It was even rumored that Chill had been appealed to for intervention; but that power, though now perhaps the abiter of the South Pacific, is not likely to jeopard its friendly relations at Washington to chilge Quito.

The Pacific squadron is under command of Rear Admiral E. Y. McCauley. The Iroquois, Commander YATES STIRLING, was at iast accounts at Guayaquil, intending to sail for Pavta: but it is believed that she has since been instructed to remain at the former port until the demands of our Government on Ecuador in the Santos case receive attention. The Hartford, flagship, Capt. E. P. LULL commanding, is at San Francisco. The Mobican, Commander B. F. Day, is probably at or near Panama. The Monongahels. Lieut.-Commander G. B. LIVINGSTON. is at Coquimbo, as a storeship. The Shenandoah, Capt. C. S. NORTON, was lately at Callao, and the Wachusett, Commander A. T. MAHAN, at Panama. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that the services of these vessels will be required to enforce the demands of our Government in the Santos case. The delay in considering them does not necessarily imply final rejection of them.

### The Cruelty of the Long Parade.

It is fitting that the memory of Gen. GRANT should be honored by the most impressive military funeral the country has ever seen; but the pageant will cost too much if it demands the sacrifice of a single human life. We fear that a number of fives will certainly be lost unless the idea of a nine miles

march is abandoned. How many persons are there, among those who propose to take part in the procession on Saturday next, who could prudently undertake a simple walk of nine miles under the burning sun of an August day in our

climate? This parade will be much more arduous than a simple walk. It will occupy many hours, from early morning until late in the afternoon. It will involve long and weary waiting. The participants must remain without food until their day's work is over Unless the city is refreshed by a cool wave from the West, many a soldier and civilian will sink and fall in the ranks or by the wayside as the great funeral moves on.

What shall be done to prevent such casunities? In the first place, the route to be traversed

by the infantry troops and all other organibrutai and superfluous policy of coercion; it zations on foot should be shortened as much extraordinarily attractive, and, besides, is is his repudiation of the Crimes act when as possible. The military escort, after Central Park is reached, might well consist al- their country as Consus. It is unfortunate The National Guard should be permitted

camp, instead of their heavy coats. The ap- crasies and peculiarities about the genuine pearance of the troops might not be quite so satisfactory, but it would still be soldierly, and the relief to the men would be immense. Care should be taken by the surgeous of the respective regiments to provide water for the troops, not feed, but containing lime juice or some like substance found to be useful on long marches under a hot sun.

The commanders of all organizations whether military or civil, should do all in their power to warn and dissuade persons who are weak or in poor health from attempting to march in the procession.

Other precautions ought to occur to Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. SHALER, and the other persons who are to direct and manage the funeral; and no reasonable precaution should be neglected. The weeping widow and mourning children of some poor fellow who is sunstruck on Saturday will find little consolution in the fact that he died at the funeral of a great soldler.

# Angry Ohio Men.

It is amusing to read the pathetic adjurations reproofs and admonitions directed by the Republican press at the Onio Prohibitionists, who seem tent upon making trouble and able to make a good deal of it. The Prohibitionists of this State will be the objects of similar appeals next fall. But even if they were less hard of heart and head than their Republican assailants called them last year, the Prohibitionists would have no difficulty in resisting the entreaties which are now so copiously poured out upon them. The Republican arguments are too weak to

make much impression. The fact is that the Prohibitionists, however impracticable their views as to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks may be, are proceeding in a practical and the only practicable way in trying to secure the triumph of those views by means of a separate political organization. If a man believes that liquor prohibition is the chief public question of the time, of what use to him in settling that question according to his opinions is the Democratic party or the Republican party? There are many Democratic Prohibitionists, and probably their number is growing in the South, but the Democratic party steadily and directly opposes sumptuary regulation and prohibition, and it is hard to see how it ever can do otherwise until it alters its conceptions of individual liberty and responsibility. The Democratic party holds out no hope to the Prohibitionist. The Republican party has promised more and has done more in some States, but its deeds bear little relation to its promises Where, as in Maine, Kansas, and Iowa, it has thought that the believers in prohibition were a majority of the voters, it has been perforce probabilishist; but where there has been no such preponderance of prohibition sentiment, as in this State and in Ohio. it skulks and dodges as best it can.

It is not, perhaps, to be blamed for doing republic, even if it has no Westminster | to Equador is admitted to have been for the so. It is not interested in prohibition save | the Entaryal of Omer Exagram

as a means, here and there, of getting votes. Among its really vital questions and purposes prohibition is not one. It cannot go too far in favor of prohibition without driving away adherents whose support is indispensable. What nonsense, then, to tell the Prohibitionists, as the Republicans keep on telling them, that the only hope of prohibition is in the Republicans! The only hope of the Prohibitionists is in the Prohibition party. A Prohibitionist who votes the Republican ticket is simply getting fooled.

Wearing Mourning on Aug. 8. The question of wearing mourning on the day of Gen. GRANT's funeral is introduced

by the following letter: To THE EPITOR OF THE SUS-Mr.: On the day of Gen. GRANT'S funeral would it not be very appropriate for all ladies to dress in black or white, or black and white, aschewing all gay colors except a small tricolored ribbon at the throat? New Tork would then, indeed, be in mourning. This is but little for me to do to show Mrs. GRAFT how Ceeply we sympathus with ber.

SEVERAL NEW YORK GIRLS. There are many opinions regarding the various degrees of mourning which it is proper to appear in at funerals or after deaths, even in the cases of relatives or of close personal friends. Some wear black from the feeling that it gives a more genuine expression of their grief, and from the gratifying sense that it gives of a more complete and decorous separation from worldly gayety, while many probably wear it morely because they desire to appear as mourners, or because it is prescribed by custom, and not for the reason that it adds anything to their sense of bereavement. And, on the other hand, some wear little or no black on any

occasion. Sentiments similar to these will doubtless govern the style of dress to be worn on the 8th of August, with the exception that the custom of wearing black on the death of publie characters has never been recognized in this country. It is the habit of European nations, however. There the courts are ordered to wear as deep mourning and for so long a time as the supreme authority may think best, and the rest of the people follow suit.

Still it is perfectly proper for every one to wear black who thinks that by so doing he best expresses his appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion or manifests his respect for the memory of Gen. GRANT.

Although yesterday was the first day of August, the weather during the past week has. as every weatherwise person knows, been August weather and not July weather. We shall doubtless have a plenty of hot days yet this summer, but it will not be the flerce burning lownpour of July sunshine, but that close mucey and exhausting heat in which the surcharged atmosphere appears to play as important a part as the sun's rays. Meanwhile the sun is hurrying to join that unrivalled twinkler the Dog Star, and to bring down upon our heads the traditional terrors of the genuine dog days. If the ancients had known that the Dog Star is really a sun a thousand times as great as our sun, they would probably have attached still more importance to the conjunction of two such biazers in the heavens. The precession of the equinoxes, however, has so wrenched the clockwork of the skies that the sun and Sirius do not meet until after the greatest heat of summer, in ordinary years. has passed. But this has so far proved itself to be not an ordinary year, and it would not be surprising if the coming month had some roasting days in store for us.

Considerable anger regarding the proper ourlai place of Gen. Grant has been displayed between the native partisans of New York and her Western sister, Chicago, and there is no need of any. Chicago may think with propriety that Gen. GRANT should be buried in Washngton, but there can be no question that i any other great city is to be the place, that city is New York. Chicago should accept the decision as gracefully as Baltimure or Boston.

The expertation of the Hon. Boyd Win-CHESTER seems to have had a very alluring infuence upon his esteamed contemporaries in Kentucky, and many of them are yearning to go abreed strange countries for to see. Thus there are said to be some fifty applications on fire at Washington from Kentuckians who be-lieve themselves eminently capable of serving ed, and that there are other States in the Union to wear the light blouses worn at the State | besides Kentucky. There are many idiosyn-Kentuckian which make him especially fit to be scientific draw poker would be disseminated n fereign parts by the dissemination of Kentuckians. It might be a good idea for the next of good moral character and aufficient accom-

#### expense. The Railroad Whistling Nulsance.

The Massachusetts Ballroad Commission have made their first recommendation under the new law of that State with regard to becometive whistling. P. Mills and other citizens of Lawrence petitioned for he regulation or prevention of whiching by the engines of the Beston and Maine Railmad and the Boston and Lowell Ealinal within 5 40 fest from the intersection of the two roads with Parker street. A bearing was had at which no one appeared for the railroads. The Commission have since reported that they have heretofore raised the question whether the use of the whistle as a danger signal has not done more harm; then good, "the accidents that it saves being perhaps, overhalanced by the accidents it causes by the frighten ng of horses and

by the deaths resulting from loss of sleep."

They are of the opinion that the free and indiscrimnate use of the whistle has lessened its value as a dan rer went and assert at ordinary crossings to compact neighborhoods it may be forbilded with a balance of advantate to the public. They report that the Buston and Albany Rallroad as long ago as 1875, at the request of residents along the road, discontinued the use of the whistle except as a danger signal Without experiencing any evi consequences. The Board granted the petition, and added that as to signals by whistling from one em-ployee to another, the Board could pass no order, but believes much of such whistling is needless, is an inex assile sangerance to the public, as infringement of

#### Advice to Girls Who Steep. From Die Lewis's Nuopets.

I don't believe in shoulder braces. Nature urnishes the needed braces to keep the shoulders in position; and when you use the artificial these natural to cure stooping shoulders is to carry a weight on the head a haif hour morning and evening. Make the weight large. There is no other single exercise so valuable as carrying a weight on the head. A bag of sand weighing from twenty to eighty pounds is a good weight.

Against the Nine-mile March. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: As THE is to always on the right side, why don't you protest against the "nine-mile march" on Saturday!
Naw York, Aug 1. B., Seventh Regiment.

# To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Will you inform me what the roter of Gen. Grant's yes, hair and whisters was and fithers was any year in har and whisters was an arrived agreement.

Gen. Grant's Eyes and Hair.

BOOKLES, July 30 Eves gray; bair and whiskers dark brown, with

# True!

From the Boston Post. Not every man can write obligary poetry of the pellicid duality that limitinguishes the verse of G

The midsummer Century is out, and a charmhe magazine it is full of seasonable reading and de-igh full lictures. W.D. Howells is in the front rank of contributors with both at faction and his interest fravel the latter exputation illustrated by Juscob Petities. There is also a peam called "The Gorry of the Tear," for which Mr. Estyon Cox has prepared some very steresting drawings refined theurists; and admirable a their way, and implying a singular confession of in-chieffiers to the influence of Blanc Verdor, the artist of

CINCINNATES COMING PLOWER SHOW.

The Piret Annual Meeting of the Sectory of

The first annual meeting of the Society of merican Florists, which is to take place at Cincinnati, O., on Aug. 12 and the two following days, promises to be one of the largest and nost important gatherings of the kind ever held, many leading florists and nurserymen throughout the country having signified their Intention to be present. New York State alone sends 100 delegates.

The exhibition of plants, flowers, and the

implements and appliances used in floriculture will, it is predicted, be particularly interesting. The question of heating greenhouses will receive particular attention. The exhibit will also include drawings, lithographs, and prints of flowers.

receive particular attention. The exhibit will also include drawings, lithographs, and prints of flowers.

The exhibition of plants and flowers will be entirely unique and differ very materially from all previous exhibitions, as all members having scedings, noveities, or plants of merit have been invited to show them, and the society promises that no plant or flower of merit shall go unrewarded. Each member is also required to take with him not less than two nor more than four window plants, in five or six inch sots, which are to be donated to the hospitals of Cincinnati. These will make a display of from three to four thousand plants. The subjects for discussion will be "Forcing of Bulbs and Plants for Winter Use;" Discusses of Plants and their Remedies;" The Foral Embellishment of Parks and Gardens; "The Cut Flower Trade-Sale, Shipment, and the Mutual Interests of Grower, Commission Man, and Betailer;" The Progaminon of Roses and their Subsequent Treatment;" What shall be Grown for Early Spring and Summer out Flowers," and "How to Prevent Damage by Hail." Mr. John Thorpe, of Queens, L. L. the President of the society, predicts that the gathering of florists will be the largest ever known.

Another Story of Tom Bailard's Capture. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although ten years have elapsed since fom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter, was sent to prison, there have been pulfished in the papers periodically accounts of his capture in this city which say that Thomas Curtin did it un-sided and alone. As many people are unacquainted with the manner of the arrest, in justice to all concerned, both living and dead. I would state the simple facter apecial descrive attached to the Fifth precinct, was informed that Tom Bailard, fee whose arrest a reward of \$5.000 and been offered by the Government, was then posted that the precinct lenderson tool this to also character in the precinct lenderson tool this to also character between the content of the c

Mr. Maurice B Fiyan and the Bostoniana. To the Epitos or The Sun-Sir: An Item Bustonians; bal case to them, they are worse than Cornonians: I am sorry broadse when I found that Mr. ment I knew that no one but one of our own could take his place and that was our friend Firms. Aiss! how

Editor, that we have talled on evil times have that is land is not inly in longer for the Irish, not is Non York and Judger for New Yorkers. Your tray, AS Ex-Constitues.

To the Edition of The Sun-Sir: Our Board of the in has given orders that ice should be put around the head in case of sunstrate. This direction would be and the will from lemonade cereals and draits.
New York, July 21.
L. D. B., M. D.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sad secident which occurred on the Great South Bay the day before vesterday angrests to me a subject which I think-and I hope you will agree with me-ought to be thoroughly considered by the press.

It is almost the universal custom with the baymen in

It is almost the universal custom with the baymen in the Great Smith Ray to take out payries of indice. If indice, and children is their calcoast or small shorp about a finite calcoast or small shorp about a finite calcoast of small shorp about a finite calcoast of the on of a rowhist about he made by the force of public pinion a part of the equipment of a sail there. Naw York, July 18.

# Mr. Becker to a Democrat.

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-SUL IN THE SUN

# Miss Cleveland's Pleture.

The general desire to possess a picture of Miss Cieveland, and the failure of her publishers to secure her consent to its use in her book, have naturally aroused interest in the only work which possesses if The publishers of this book, "The Ladies of the White

Preparations are making for Gilmore's Jubiice, which will begin at Manhattan Beach on Saturday Aur. H. and continue forty days and forty nights. Dur has the period there will be one continued flow of mel-ods and harmore. Produced by great sincers, quarter and res cluve additional hands and orefacetras drain, fits and burse corps. Soutch pipers, any in brigates, and batteries of artiflers.

#### A Grand Army Facamement. The annual encampment of Dover Post, 112.

Draware. O. A. R., will take place on Wednesday neat, the grounds currounding Donnesdy's Point View Hotel having tern chosen as the scene of the featurities. The comrades are all in high feather over the emempment.

Log sheet buy tells a antibude of the and ever seen in long stand. Daniel of Fren the craption mainter or the World, will superinteed the military maintains. Saturday Ball Hellday.

# General Appraiser Coon of Baltimore and Section Present Agents Hinds and Lab 1 to ped their investigation of the Custom Binner jesteriay to go to brust Banks. Mr. and Mrs. Carr's Hivale.

From the there and Plain Dealer. When Almon: Gift finally won. Langford, his driver, was lifted from the solly and befored, while the horse's two colored futbers kneed cach other in the centre of the trace.

SER, GRANT AS A PRACEMARKS. Bringing About a Truce Between Conkiller

and Carfield in the Campaign of 1880.

Cleveland was during the Garfield campaign. Garfield, alarmed by Conkling's indifferent, almost defiant attitude, and fearing that the coolness of his faction might cost him New York in the coming election, begged his managers to arrange a meeting between him and Conkling and Grant. The meeting assume the nature of a grand love feast and reace was declared, but it was due to Grant and to Mrs. Garfield's matchless cooking. Grant and Benator Conkling went to Warren, where a great meeting was held during the day. Senator Conkling was still indifferent, and made no hastened to Mentor in advance of the distinguished guests, who were to arrive in the evening. Garfield was hurrying about the ouse, personally aiding Mrs. Garfield in preparing for the visitors. When the writer called him out on the plazza a moment and told him that Conkling had ignored him in his speech that day, Garfield's face assumed a look of deep trouble, but he refused to discuss the matter. He could hardly believe the statement, and the moment that M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Cieveland reception committee, arrived

and the moment that M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Cleveland reception committee, arrived at Lawnfield from Warren Garfield pulled nim aside and said. "Mark, is it true that Conking made no adusion to me in his speech to-day?" Hanna said that it was, and Garfield remarked. Matters look very bad!

His nopes of a compromise with Conkling had been dashed to the ground. At that interure the carriage containing Grant and Conking drow up. Garfield opened the carriage door, and Conking extended his hand and exclaimed. "General, Ium proud to meet you at your home." There was a fack of heartiness in his voice. The Republican managers had planned the meeting with consummate skill, believing that the sight of the lather and husband under his own simple vine would impress Mr. Conking. It did win Gen, Grant's hearty support. When Conking had alighted tirnnit stepped down from the carriage and grasped Garfield's hand. He uttered scarcely a word, but there was that in the firmness of his grasp and in the long holding of the hand that made Garfield's hand. He uttered scarcely a word, but there was that in the firmness of his grasp and in the long holding of the hand that made Garfield's hand. He uttered scarcely a word, but there was that in the firmness of his grasp and in the long holding of the hand that made Garfield's hand. He uttered scarcely a word, but there was that in the firmness of his grasp and in the long holding of the hand that made Garfield's hand. He uttered scarcely a word, but there was that to the firmness of his grasp and in the long holding of the hand that made Garfield's hand. He uttered scarcely a word, but there was that the firmness of his grasp of and in the long holding to the hand that made Garfield, and Conking, with the grave of a gallant, designed for carriers have the calculations. Good on Dr. Rubison, a simple of man, who wershipped Garfield, held Conking Levely man who opposed him. In a few mannent Conk ing his frozen the old gestleman out out Gen, Grant charmed the good Doctor with his spien fir shock the roof timbers with continued cheering.

# HINTS FOR ME, WHITNEY.

Valuable Suggestions from a Patriot About War blips and the Coast Defence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The Secretary of Washington, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of shock to more than one admirer who in the Navy is in receipt of a letter from Oakland. win the young lady. The flirtation Ca., written by a gentleman who offers sugges- was called, was brought abruptly tions as to new ressels for the navr. He says: toward the end of the season by Mr. it.

For the steel plating on ordinary steamers the regular parties for Paris to pursue his arch As accombined the body of control of the body of the b to pay.

I no offence side must be carried on in an entirely dif-ferent manner from what it is now. The ordinary arms

formit some most the carried on in an entirely dif-ferent some from weat it as now. The power of the control within a nine's feet between the methods, and dentificially a nine's feet between the method for the const definers. I would starget that by act of congress of the popular within a certain distance from the const be compelled to keep Limitogree where in their houses for associal a month. At the end of the re-quired times areas quantity of the choose should be averal should be const. If this will not drive a man any accordance the aparts of within those should as to speak, then let that one within those should be will retire to the mostly pole. As recards the aparts of discute, I think the Govern-ment should entage Mac. Pail to should them I to all days notices. The best pole and of a ride base is the best confiding army after all.

The writer already here will be much of a ride base is

The writer signs himself Simple Simon.

#### Finding Water in the Deserts of Tunia. From the London Times.

PARIS, July 19.-At the last meeting of the

#### Mr. Garland's Speech to the Cabinet. From the Bucton Advertiser.

# From the St. Paul Globe.

The census enumerators in Dakota report that in test, at the tiwns they find a great many pe place has refer to be sured of as charms of the towns, breake they find a date in the towns, breake they find in office towns, breake they had a min in the country, first in other counter, and in proving so these it is necessary to entire the country to the country.

#### The Bath Tub in which Marat was Stale. From the Lemion Telegraph.

A remark at a use has just been made of the security of the se

A lingering and generally faint lineage often results from a sense and of the laborate of their Review productly remain in To January & Rabertarant on the mail ayoutten of a cour and of and se about incommand the state of the statement of a cour and of and se about incommand the statement of a cour and of and seathers of the statement of a cour and of an asset of the statement of the statement

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

August is by common consent the month of holiday making in this country. When summer is in the very meridian of her g er, CLEVELAND, July 30 .- Grant's last visit to when skies are red and fields of grain goden to the barvest, when nature seems to sland still in dignified contemplation of horastile filled and expectations accomplished, then if ever, do all the weary workers in the city crowded marts go forth for rest and recreation, the railroad tracks, are farmers' houses and modest six-roomed cottages filed with sim-mer boarders. They may find it pleasant and refreshing, or their experience may be .... the reverse; but there they are, tent with change from brick walls and stone pavements

At the smaller and less important matering places the season begins and en la million and The habitues of those places are general of limited incomes, with large families a they desire to gentify by a change scene. The money set aside for the lasts from the first to the last day of A cast and no longer. During that time parent having his house to himself for fire data week and is very miserable in the bear ble migratory family from Saturday to Manday. His wife secures a rocking what it i shady corner of the hotel or bearings and plazza, and is quite contented to rock visitely and stare persistently for twelve hour- and the twenty-four. The daughters dress age flirt, sail, bathe, and enjoy themselves and serene consciousness that they are doubt the correct thing, and by doing it are approximate

the sacred precincts of fashionship life Por those who have by some lucky are lest of fortune the privilege of entrance : gust is the one when the season on the tree when the men come to stay, when the progowns are to be worn and seeds some w some day may ripen into social and mair, montal fruits. And so for both the more and the idlers in the vineyard August is the important and an ever-welcome month.

Newport is still in the progressive stage, but

the tide of garety swells and increases as the days go on, and in a fortnight more will live reached the flood. Dinners are give: night, and are becoming more of full dress at fairs than they were a week or two sin-William Astoreontinues at Newport to day evening dinners which were a fe last winter's season. The charm of a tertainments consists not only in lence of the menu and the period detail of attendance and application in the judgment shown in the same of the invited guests. Mrs. Actor is an complished and thoroughly instead has; ess, and when her friends are pattered around her table they are a rays so well bineed that there is never to so, west tanger of encounters between maken March gues and Capulets such as often and at Newport dinner tables. A gantleman will have been a summer resident of Newport for two my rears says that a season never passes without his being obliged to take in to dinner once of twice some lady with whom he is not on since ing terms. Dissensions and feu is will at an a even the best regulated families, and as this veteran diner-out remarked. "there is nothing to be done but to drop them when you enter a friend's house, even though you pleather or again when the entertainment is over."

Perhaps the best time to see Newport to alfallies are abroad in their dainty cambeles is t broad-brimmed Leghorns, and every emerald lawn on Bellevue avenue has its protein tennis group of girls and men, the haus themselves being marvels of softness and vergated leaves, or its beds of brilliant states blooms. The scene changes in the afternoon, when Redfern suits and jaunty driving but are worn on coathes and dog carts, and the crowd and press of equipages, with the fingle and glitter of harness, are almost painfully bewildseine. The latest novelty on the avenue is Mr. Stanley Mortimer's new brake, drawn b four well-groomed and showily capacisoned poloponies. The little beasts look well please. with the change from the trials and tortures of the polo field to the quiet respectability of

bit and harness.

The announcement of Miss Pearl Carley's engagement to Mr. Bichard Howland Buttwas no very great surprise to cottagers was and metro last summer though it may a castudies there. Miss Carley required with her parents as did also Mr. as

Louisville home, but went abroad this series Richard M. Hunt. The marriage was accuraci and the engagement announced in Parks for weeks since, and the welding will year to be ably take place there, as Mr. Hunt has years of hard work before his course of study will be completed. Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., and Mrs. Cost Iselin, who were both absentees from Nexport last summer, will spend the remainder it is

season there. Mr. and Mrs. John G. He series

have taken a cottage, and their younger lands. ter Miss Emily Heckscher, will take steps in the career of a society bolletic suf-Miss Heckscher has joined Gen. and Mrs. McClellan, who, with their son and ter, have started in a private car for Ca-They will make a six weeks' or to tour, stopping at the Yosemite and most interesting places along the re It was expected and announced Miss McCellan would be one of belles of Bar Barbor during this min either she changed her mind unexpected sift there is a singular discrepancy before actual whereabouts of some propeople and the places where they are said be. Mrs. Og ien Mills, for instance, if we : believe what we read in London fournas was entertaining the Prince of Wales at a marks is given for her by Mrs. Cavendish Bentines at the very time that she is reported to be drived a tandem team on Believus avenue. And Mrs Lawrence Turnure's "tiny view well-matched black ponion," and d hardly have contained Mrs. Turnuce afest fave-since, as that lady is well snown to be travell no on the Con-

tinent of Europe with her daughters.

Although the chief pleasures and enjoyments

the future tense, people are a real ginning to talk of Lenox. This be-Berashire village is a ready very funew cottagers are arriving every Mrs. Prelinghursen and her including Mrs. John Davis, who has the month of July at the Pequot House taken a cottage at Lenox and except to the remainder of the summer there. To nual autumn welding without which to ox season would be incomplete. will be gustus Monroe of Paris. The grand land place is occupied again this so the family to whom it believe, and wh been absent in Europe for the list two Mrs. Hoffman, formerly Miss Statuta Orleans, has taken a large house and it mored that she will give a bull there tember. A party of wonder man, a wond and Mr. W. R. Travers Jr., armat 11 L. establishment of their own at Loops it templation for the autumn months. If the true, and the party be real to be real to be a few or the contract of there may a welful the enough many gard and at some of the artistic management As the 12th of Angust are a most the d donseason from lestones Lobertin exclusive recording to the transfer of the green we are total by the West Interest March Boyalty, of course, was a sent, or an inwere all the prettiest Americans in !

Winslow and Miss Chamberlan water

and to be leveller than ever

nous among the dancers. The latter was 14

have entirely renovered from her aled and

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